



BADGER & MANLEY, Publishers and Proprietors.

Vol. XLVIII.

## Maine Farmer.

The State College.

The condition of the Maine State College of Agriculture and the Mechanics Arts, located at Orono, is a matter that concerns the whole people of the State, since for several years it has been fully recognized as one of our public institutions. Whether it would have been better left to the outset, to give the field which went to establish this institution, to some one of our then existing Colleges, on condition that such College should establish a department of Agriculture and the Mechanics Arts, is no longer a question for discussion, since it was exhaustively discussed at the time, and the Legislature deliberately decided to use the funds for the establishment of a separate institution, to be under the control and management of the State, through a board of trustees appointed by the Governor and Council. The principles upon which the institution was founded are well defined, and when the rules and regulations which were to govern it were adopted and promulgated, there was a virtual contract between the State on the one part, and such students as might attend the institution on the other which contract is still binding.

The State offered free tuition to all who might attend and conform to the rules and regulations. It also promised that intelligent students and others who might desire it, should be aided by being furnished with labor upon the farm, at a fair compensation. In addition to studies pursued in other institutions, there was to be instruction in the science and art of agriculture, and also in mechanics. These were not to be merely theoretically taught, but were to be practically illustrated upon the farm and in the shops. Having established the college upon this basis, the State was and is bound to furnish the means or what is needed over and above the income of the college funds, for carrying their own established rules and regulations into effect, and continually to furnish them until due notice shall have been given of the proposed repeal of the laws establishing the college and the rules governing it, and until they are repealed.

Up to the last session of the Legislature, the State has fairly redeemed its pledges, and appropriations have been made to meet the deficiencies, but the last Legislature refused to appropriate a dollar. They did pass a bill giving the management of the college the right to charge tuition of the students, but this could not be done without a gross violation of the contract. But all controversy on this subject ceased long ago, and America now enjoys the unquestioned honor of having in its midst a great and noble bird to the world.

"OUR HOME, OUR COUNTRY, AND OUR BROTHER MAN."

Augusta, Maine, Saturday Morning, December 13, 1879.

TERMS: Two Dollars per annum, in Advance.

Number 3.

### Communications.

For the Maine Farmer.  
"Are our Barn Collars Doing us Injury?"

The above query is raised by a correspondent of the FARMER in your last issue. Evidently the question relates to conditions in which manure is sometimes found when stored in a barn cellar. We all know that manure from the stock dropped into cells and down into the earth is not easily digested by the tramp of hogs, other animals kept upon it, remains precisely as that crude, green state for an indefinite time. Nearly all barn manure is indeed more or less with straw and other litter used around the stock; and this, even, will

disturb and excited at every appearance of its feeder, and is far from that quiet and undisturbed condition so essential to the accumulation of fat. An animal if rightly treated, will acquire habits of regularity in eating as readily as a person, and its effect in the improvement of its health and condition are equally apparent. When at the regular hour, a fattening ox, sheep or hog has had its regular meal, as soon as it is eaten, they compose themselves to rest, with the apparent consciousness that their digestion is not to be disturbed, or their quiet broken by unseasonable invitations to eat.

Another important requisite is that the animal should not be needlessly intruded upon between the hours of feeding. All animals fatten much faster in the dark than in the light, a fact that can be reasonably accounted for only from their greater quiet. The surest sign that a pig is doing well, is when he retires to sleep and conjugate, as soon as it has consumed its food. Turkeys and geese are among the most irritable and impatient of restraint of all domesticated creatures, but they will fatten rapidly when confined in dark rooms, and are only fed at stated hours, by the hand. Animals when fattening should never be alarmed, never rapidly driven, and most of all, should never want for food. The flesh of animals properly fattened is much sweeter and tenderer, and will bring a much better price in the market, than those fed and fattened in the loose, sloppish way, too often practiced by our farmers. "Anything that is worth doing at all is worth doing well," is an old maxim, and to no business does it apply with greater force than that of fattening animals for the market.

**The Great American Bird.**  
Out this week is a fine representation of the great American bird mis-called the turkey. The white-headed eagle is the emblematic device of the United States, but the eagle is found in all parts of the habitable world, while the turkey is a native of North America, where it was found when this continent was first discovered. The turkey belongs to the gallinaceous or hen family of birds, and when wild they are often found in stocks of the disintegration of different rocks, and was very interesting. The Professor is of French extraction and obtained his education largely in Europe. He then had a lecture by Mr. H. Fernand, Professor of Natural History, upon stock-breeding, and the subject was very intelligently discussed and explained. Prof. Fernand is an enthusiastic naturalist, and the collections he has made for the use of the college, are extensive and valuable. The exercises of the class closed in season for us to hear the last half of a lecture by Prof. Fletcher; late Principal of the Normal School at Castine, upon the subject of teaching. Nearly all the classes were present at this exercise as most of the students propose to teach during the vacation. The lecture was practical and to the point, and was listened to with marked attention. Lectures of this kind are of great value, and especially to the tyro who has yet to teach his first school. Prof. Fletcher is instructor in engineering, Prof. Hamlin in drawing and field engineering, and Prof. Rogers in modern languages and military science. The last two are graduates of the college.

The college faculty is made up of earnest men, some in middle life, but most of them young, and each thoroughly devoted to his chosen branch of study. The instruction given is eminently practical and methodical. Domesticated turkeys are now found in most European countries, having been introduced there from the United States. The commercial fowl is, however, a native of South America, and the tame species has probably descended from it. Hens and turkeys have been cross-bred, and the plants felt its influence at once. If they were not in the habit of studying out the reasons for what came to them, the conclusion that the fowl was working them injury. But the trouble was not with their feathers, but with their manure.

I believe it is an accepted fact, unquestioned by all intelligent farmers who have given the matter attention, that manure properly handled is far more valuable than any other crop. It is, however, well known that a manure which has been applied to the land, is the most economical arrangement for the purpose. It does not by any means follow that, because it is in that crude and immature condition that renders it comparatively valueless. Green manure is not plant food.

Decomposition must take place before any considerable amount of plant food can be available to the plant. The barn collar is the place for this.

Instead of putting hogs or other animals upon this manure to trample and pull it, it should be allowed to decompose in the yard, or rather lack of effect, of such manure taken directly from the cellars and applied to the land. They actually came to the conclusion that the collar was working us through the season in rather too much heat, and he speaks of the great crushing reception from the hogs, all it is presumed kept him away with us will be of short duration.

Mr. Benj. Lincoln of Derryville has made a quantity of potash from manure and lime, with the stampede he has made up, and partly composted it and packed promptly, and the plants felt its influence at once.

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# The Maine Farmer: An Agricultural and Family Newspaper.

## Maine Farmer.

Augusta, December 13, 1876

### TERMS OF THE MAINE FARMER.

\$2.00 IN ADVANCE; OR, \$1.50 IF NOT PAID WITHIN THREE MONTHS OF DATE OF SUBSCRIPTION.  
\$5—Postage Free to all Subscribers.  
\$5—A copy of the paper, or his post-office address, or to discuss his paper, must be communicated to us the name of the office to which it has previously been sent, otherwise we shall be unable to comply with his request.

It is the policy of the subscriber, by subscrbers to credit the yellow slips attached to their paper.

The printed date in connection with the subscriber's name will show the time to which he has paid, and will constitute, in all cases, a valid receipt for money remitted by him.

### NOTICE TO DELINQUENT SUBSCRIBERS.

We are now making up the accounts of subscribers of the MAINE FARMER, WHO ARE INDEBTED FOR THE PAPER FROM THE YEAR 1874 TO THE PRESENT TIME, to be placed in the hands of an attorney for collection. Opportunity will be given to all who are thus in arrears to make payment to our agents or to this office, at our advertised rates, or on or before January 1, 1880. It delayed beyond that date the account will be left for collection.

### COLLECTORS' NOTICES.

MC. S. A. TAYLOR, AGENT FOR THE FARMER, WILL CALL UPON OUR SUBSCRIBERS IN ANDROSCOGGIN AND OXFORD COUNTIES.

M. J. P. CLARK WILL CALL UPON OUR SUBSCRIBERS IN PISCATAQUA COUNTY ON DECEMBER.

### BONANZAS.

The distinguished historian, Mr. James Anthony Froude, contributes to the North American Review for this month, the first of a series of papers on Romanism and the Irish race in the United States. Mr. Froude predicts all sorts of evil because as he alleges the Roman Catholics are the largest single religious community in the United States. He claims that this religion "is not incompatible with republican institutions, is congenial with them," and that "the American Constitution is the political expression of the principles which the Pope has evidently condemned." Some events, which have recently transpired in New England, have directed public attention to the discord between Church and State, and if repeated might give some color to the conclusions to which Mr. Froude arrived. Now while Mr. Froude is a distinguished English historian he is fearfully anxious in some of his statements. The total number of Catholics in this country is six and a half million, less than one seventh of our total population, and there are three protestant denominations which exceed the Catholics in the number of their congregations, the number of their religious edifices and the total sitting contained in the latter. The membership alone in the various Methodist churches of the United States, largely exceed the total Catholic population of the United States, counting every man, woman and child.

Why in 1870 out of the seventy-two thousand, four hundred and thirty-nine organized congregations in the United States, the Catholics had only four thousand, one hundred and twenty-seven, while the Methodists had twenty-five thousand, two hundred and twenty-eight; the Calvin Baptists fourteen thousand, four hundred and seventy-four; and the Presbyterians seven thousand, eight hundred and twenty-four. Out of the sixty-three thousand and eighty-two church edifices, the Catholics had only three thousand, eight hundred and six, while the Methodists had twenty-one thousand, three hundred and thirty-seven; the Calvin Baptists twelve thousand, eight hundred and fifty-seven, and the Presbyterians seven thousand and seventy-one. Out of the church property valued at three hundred and fifty-five million dollars, the Catholics had sixty million of dollars; the Methodists seventy-seven million; the Baptists forty millions, and the Presbyterians fifty-four millions.

Because one indiscreet, injudicious Catholic priest in Massachusetts undertakes to compel his parishioners to send their children to parochial, rather than public schools, many of our people have at once assumed, that this conduct received the endorsement of the entire church, and was the commencement of a serious contest in this country between the Church and State. There can be no conflict of this kind in the United States; we have solved this problem for under our Constitution, Church and State, co-exist in peaceful and respectful separation, each minding its own business without interference or hindrance from the other. As has been said "The church rejoices the protection of the government for its principles and the free exercise of public worship, and anks and receives no pecuniary support from it." The right of unrestricted religious freedom has been tried by the Catholic the same rights which we claim for the Protestant and permit every one to enjoy that form of worship which they themselves decide to be essential.

The Catholics naturally believe that education should be placed in the hands of the family and the church—very well, let them place it there for their own children if they desire; they and those alone bear the expense. The American people will never abandon their public school system which is gaining in perfection and strength constantly, neither will they ever consent to pay for it. The paper which attacks the Catholic church has been censured by his bishop. It is very easy to excite religious prejudice, and even if parochial schools should be established all over the country and Catholic zeal should go so far as to support them, the non Catholic portion of the community will have the same school privileges as at present.

We profess in America to allow the greatest latitude and freedom of opinion; one may be a Catholic, a Protestant, a freemason—an anti-mason—a Christian or an infidel. Every sect may establish and maintain at its own expense its schools, seminaries and colleges, and unless it they will secular and religious education, but the State schools of this country will always confine themselves to purely secular instruction, and leave all the religious instruction to the churches and Sunday schools. All districts will be taxed for the support of these public schools whether they send their children to them or not. The Catholics may if they wish, prefer their parish to public schools; this they have a right to do under the law, so long as they pay their taxes, and they can make no claim upon the public schools funds.

The Lutherans, representing over a million citizens in the United States, have always preferred parochial to public schools, and no harm has ever resulted. No church can punish except in an ecclesiastical way any of its members for sending their children to the public schools, and there is no cause

for alarm upon this question. As has been well said: "The population of the United Kingdom by the last census was 31,625,338, and the same census showed nearly six millions and a half of Catholics among the population—a much larger proportion than exists in the United States. This country with its universal toleration and its freedom from the anachronism of an established church, will have no difficulty in taking good care of its Catholic population, if England can take care of hers. The cry of the Jacobites, which has so often driven England into frenzies of alarm, has no terror to a land where all are permitted to worship as their conscience commands, and religious test oaths have not been known since English domination disappeared from the colonies."

### CITY NEWS.

One year ago today (Thursday) we had a violent south-east rain, accompanied by a severe gale of wind, which caused a great freshet; the river rose twenty-two feet and a half and the thermometer was 50° above zero.—The Trustees of the Maine Insane Hospital at their annual meeting, last week, raised the salary of Mr. Wallace W. Morse, clerk to the Treasurer and Steward, one hundred dollars per annum.—Mrs. William Caldwell, picked on Sunday the open air a full blown pansy.—Mr. Horace B. Cony, and J. A. Longfellow, with a new style Benjamin and Alien machine, have threshed this season in this city, six thousand and eight hundred and forty-one bushels; barrels, one thousand, three hundred and sixty bushels; wheat, eight hundred and forty-six bushels. They have threshed in eighty different barns and the working of twenty-three, with the threshing of an average eighty-five and a half bushel per barn. The largest lot at any place was the Insane Hospital, six hundred and fourteen bushels. The largest lot owned by an individual, was the property of Mr. E. B. Thorne, three hundred and fifty-seven bushels; the smallest lot owned was eight and a half bushels.—A lady drove up one day last week, to the residence of one of Augusta's popular dressmakers, where two carriages were waiting when she arrived, and when she alighted a carriage a man approached her and said, "Madame, is there a funeral in the city?" The lady replied "No sir, why do you ask?" He replied "Well I have seen people going in and out of all there died and supposed somebody was dead, for everybody looked sober when they came out." The man when he was informed that it was a dress-making establishment discovered his mistake and readily understood why those who came out looked sad.—Mr. Howard Owen, is being urged to start a paper in Gardner.—At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen last week, it was decided that the Mayor and Committee on Highways contract for and superintend the building of a bank of granite from the west end of the Kennebec bridge southward, parallel with the river, about one hundred feet, for the protection of the street, to be completed by Aug. 1, 1880. The committee appointed to meet with the contractor, who will cost from \$400 to \$500.—Mr. Kilby formerly one of the published "Sower's Reporters" is now connected with the local department of the "Kennebec Journal".—The Unitarians expect to dedicate on the 18th, their new church. Their new pastor, Rev. Mr. Thacher, will at the same time be ordained. The number of the American Architected, contained a view of this church.—We learn that Mr. P. O. Vielkorn, has a farm on his east side of the river, seventeen-four bushels of fine grain, and three bushels of seed.—We learn that a bunch of full blown May flowers were picked on Monday, on the farm of Judge Rice, on the Mill Brook road.—Mr. Joseph E. Robinson, formerly of this city, but for the past few years a resident of Rockland, will remove to Augusta. We learn that Mr. Robinson, will erect a large house on Bonal Brook, and be prepared to supply the citizens with ice another season.—The "Journal" says: Mr. Turner, the Superintendent of the poor farm, has been planting a nursery this season so that it will not be necessary for the city in the future to expend money for trees in order to replenish the orchard.—The Sunday evening lecture at the Baptist church will begin next Sunday evening. The subject of the first lecture will be Luther at the Diet of Worms.—Mr. Edward Rowse, has at his store just north of the Post Office, a fine stock and assortment of holiday goods.—An alarm of fire was given Tuesday night, upon smoke being seen coming from Masonic Hall. The whole building occupied by Freemans Bank, Masonic Hall, and the dry goods store of Leighton, Scranton & Co., was filled with smoke. In the cellar of the store a pile of rags was found smoldering having nearly burned through into the store. The fire was easily extinguished but had the smoke been discovered a few moments later it would have probably resulted in a conflagration.

THE PUBLISHERS of the "Kennebec Journal," announced that they will publish a daily issue of the "Spirit of the Times" Old Subsider, Cumberland, Md., makes inquiries concerning Leo, and in reply the "Spirit" says "he was owned in Montana, at last account." We were led to make the same statement in our history of Maine Bred Horses, page 138. Mr. Walter B. Nutter, of Cape Elizabeth, Depoit, who has been engaged for several years in racing in Pennsylvania, informs us that he has been doing the owners of Leo an injustice, although unintentionally, and that Leo is still owned and kept for service in Clearfield, Co., Pa. Leo is an own brother to Maine Slasher, so well known in this State, and we will take this opportunity to inform the public that the pedigree of the mare has been entirely obscured, and for many people are under the impression that a Catholic priest has absolute authority, that he can excommunicate, that he can tax his people, and that he is a sort of ecclesiastical autocrat; this is all wrong, the clergy in the Catholic church have very little discernment, either they and those alone bear the expense. The American people will never abandon their public school system which is gaining in perfection and strength constantly, neither will they ever consent to pay for it. The paper which attacks the Catholic church has been censured by his bishop. It is very easy to excite religious prejudice, and even if parochial schools should be established all over the country and Catholic zeal should go so far as to support them, the non Catholic portion of the community will have the same school privileges as at present.

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The Catholics may if they wish, prefer their parish to public schools; this they have a right to do under the law, so long as they pay their taxes, and they can make no claim upon the public schools funds.

We trust our readers will not overlook the advertisement of Mr. Lucas Hill, which appears in this paper. Mr. Hill has a new store and an entire new stock of goods; he is a reliable merchant and will keep in every respect a first-class store.

### Internal Revenue.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue in his annual report states that the collections for internal revenue during the past fiscal year were \$113,449,000, and estimates the receipts for the current year at \$115,000,000. The former figures are less than they have been since the establishment of the system except in 1874, the year after the panic, when the internal revenue was only \$102,409,784, and 1875 when it was \$107,007,463. These sums are raised to meet the demands flowing directly from the war. The interest upon the public debt is in a round sum \$83,000,000, and the regular pensions may be stated at \$30,000,000, making \$13,000,000 a year. With these demands met by the internal revenue, the current expenditures of the government and all payments upon the principal of the debt remain to be provided for from other sources.

No further reduction in the internal revenue than can be counted upon except to offset the growth of business and the reduction of interest, with whatever failing off may bring in the pension rolls. No one proposes a reduction of the pension rolls. The change in the tobacco tax made last session costs the treasury \$7,000,000 a year. The change in the coinage of the dollar, Standing Committee, D. R. Wing, J. B. Foster, J. W. Phillips, M. Lyford, with a few others, has proposed a mitigation of the whisky tax, simply because the seizure of more than thirteen hundred illicit distilleries in a single year, the arrest of nearly three thousand persons, the killing of five officers and the wounding of twenty-three, with the apprehension of six-fifths employees of the government in State courts for offenses in connection with this excess, demonstrate that it is too high for economical and efficient enforcement. The department has not been willing to admit that a lower rate would produce as much money to the treasury, but something should be conceded to the desire to rid the country of the odious and the demoralization either of the odium or the uselessness of so many officers.

The commissioner urges that he requires for the vigorous enforcement of the laws which the American Constitution is the political expression of which the Pope has evidently condemned." Some events, which have recently transpired in New England, have directed public attention to the discord between Church and State, and if repeated might give some color to the conclusions to which Mr. Froude arrived.

Now while Mr. Froude is a distinguished English historian he is fearfully anxious in some of his statements. The total number of Catholics in this country is six and a half million, less than one seventh of our total population, and there are three protestant denominations which exceed the Catholics in the number of their congregations, the number of their religious edifices and the total sitting contained in the latter.

The membership alone in the various Methodist churches of the United States, largely exceed the total Catholic population of the United States, counting every man, woman and child.

Why in 1870 out of the seventy-two thousand, four hundred and thirty-nine organized congregations in the United States, the Catholics had only four thousand, one hundred and twenty-seven, while the Methodists had twenty-five thousand, two hundred and twenty-eight; the Calvin Baptists fourteen thousand, four hundred and seventy-four; and the Presbyterians seven thousand, eight hundred and twenty-four. Out of the sixty-three thousand and eighty-two church edifices, the Catholics had only three thousand, eight hundred and six, while the Methodists had twenty-one thousand, three hundred and thirty-seven; the Calvin Baptists twelve thousand, eight hundred and fifty-seven, and the Presbyterians seven thousand and seventy-one. Out of the church property valued at three hundred and fifty-five million dollars, the Catholics had sixty million of dollars; the Methodists seventy-seven million; the Baptists forty millions, and the Presbyterians fifty-four millions.

Because one indiscreet, injudicious Catholic priest in Massachusetts undertakes to compel his parishioners to send their children to parochial, rather than public schools, many of our people have at once assumed, that this conduct received the endorsement of the entire church, and was the commencement of a serious contest in this country between the Church and State. There can be no conflict of this kind in the United States; we have solved this problem for under our Constitution, Church and State, co-exist in peaceful and respectful separation, each minding its own business without interference or hindrance from the other. As has been said "The church rejoices the protection of the government for its principles and the free exercise of public worship, and anks and receives no pecuniary support from it." The paper which attacks the Catholic church has been censured by his bishop. It is very easy to excite religious prejudice, and even if parochial schools should be established all over the country and Catholic zeal should go so far as to support them, the non Catholic portion of the community will have the same school privileges as at present.

We profess in America to allow the greatest latitude and freedom of opinion; one may be a Catholic, a Protestant, a freemason—an anti-mason—a Christian or an infidel. Every sect may establish and maintain at its own expense its schools, seminaries and colleges, and unless it they will secular and religious education, but the State schools of this country will always confine themselves to purely secular instruction, and leave all the religious instruction to the churches and Sunday schools. All districts will be taxed for the support of these public schools whether they send their children to them or not.

The Catholics may if they wish, prefer their parish to public schools; this they have a right to do under the law, so long as they pay their taxes, and they can make no claim upon the public schools funds.

We trust our readers will not overlook the advertisement of Mr. Lucas Hill, which appears in this paper. Mr. Hill has a new store and an entire new stock of goods; he is a reliable merchant and will keep in every respect a first-class store.

### Kennebec County Items.

FIVE SPRING CHICKENS, hatched in May, were sold for Thanksgiving by Elijah Mitchell, of Waterville, that weighed 31½ pounds—averaging 6 lbs 5 oz.—The annual meeting of the Baptist church in Waterville, was held last week, and the following officers elected for the ensuing year: Dr. J. H. Hanson, was chosen Moderator; E. W. Hall, Clerk. Supt. of Sunday School, Dr. G. S. Palmer, Ass't. Supt., E. F. Lyford; Collector of benevolent funds, Miss Anna Philbrick, Miss Alice Edmundson, Mr. J. B. Hodgeson; Committee on neighborhood meetings, E. F. Lyford, F. H. Hanson, J. E. Case, C. H. Case, C. P. Toward, Thomas Smart, Geo. Ballantine; Directors of Poor Fund, Mrs. S. Wilson, Mrs. Wm. Barton, Mrs. S. B. Whittemore, Mrs. A. Sanborn, Mrs. J. Nichols, Librarian of Sunday School, E. W. Hall, Assistant Librarian, F. D. Bullard; Ushers, Thomas Smart, C. P. Toward, L. E. Shaw, Treasurer for benevolent funds, D. R. Wing; Treasurer and Collector for current expenses, D. R. Wing, J. B. Foster, J. W. Phillips, M. Lyford, with a few others.

THE COINAGE OF THE DOLLAR.

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# The Maine Farmer: An Agricultural and Family Newspaper.

## The Markets.

### Boston Market.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, Dec. 10.

**FLOUR AND GRAIN.** There is a steady but moderate demand for Flour and prices are quoted at \$5@50¢ for Western; \$5 75@8¢ for Wisconsin extra; and \$6@7 50 per bbl for Minnesota extra, including choice bakers' brands; winter wheat comes from \$1 25@12¢ per lb.; and Michigan, \$7 00@8¢ for Illinois and Indiana; and \$7 25@8¢ for St. Louis; patent Wisconsin and Minnesota spring wheats have been sold at \$7 50@8¢ per bbl; and patent winter wheat at \$7 50@8¢ per bbl; and 10¢ per bbl; red top 50¢ per bushel.

**EGGS.**—\$7 50@9¢ per dozen.

**FLOUR.**—\$7 50@9¢ per bushel.

**GRASS SEEDS.**—Timothy 83 00@8¢ per bushel; clover 10@11¢ per lb.; alsike 22¢ 25¢ per lb.; red top 50¢ per bushel.

**HAY.**—\$6 00@6 12¢ per ton.

**HONEY.**—Choice Aroostook honey 17@20¢ per box.

**HIDES AND SKINS.**—Hides 75@8¢; calf skins 11@11¢; lambskins 75@1¢; deerskins 20@25¢; moose skins 15@20¢.

**LARD.**—11¢.

**NATIVE CIGARLETTES.**—\$2 00 per bushel.

**MACE.**—Cron 70@70¢; rye 1¢ 00@1 25¢.

**PRODUCE.**—Potatoes new 45@50¢ per bushel.

**DRUGS.**—Clear salt pork 86@80¢; beef per side \$6@80¢; ham 8@12¢; fowls 10@12¢; spring lambs 25@17¢; chickens 25@20¢; turkeys 18@20¢.

**SHOOTS.**—White 5¢ per hundred pounds.

### Brighton Cattle Market.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, Dec. 10.

Amount of stock at market 3227; Sheep and Lambs 5400; Swine 12,400; Number of Western Cattle 2500; Eastern Cattle 475; Milk Cows and Northern Cattle 160.

Priest of Beef Cattle per 100 lbs. live weight—Extra quality \$8 50@85¢; first quality \$8 00@83¢; second quality \$7 50@81¢; third quality \$7 00@80¢; poorest grades of coarse Oxen, Bulls, & Cows 6@4 50¢.

Brighton Hides to per lb.: Brighton Tan 10¢; Country Tallow 8@10¢; Calf Skins 10@12¢ per lb.; Sheep and Lamb Skins 8@10@20¢ each.

**SALES OF CATTLE.**

Live Average.

No.	Price	weight	weight
A. N. Monroe	17	55	1300
	31	55	1300
	63	45	1450
	51	50	1416
	50	55@12	1300
	35	55	1170
	21	475	1290
	18	490	1250
	31	40	1057
J A Hathaway	30	56	1400
	45	50	1380
	26	50	1222
	16	50	1238
J B Cook & Co.	10	40	1222
	10	45	1115
	17	40	1150
W Scollans	20	55	1307
Cleavitt & Son	10	50	1304
	19	40	1180
	10	490	1290
J Stetson & Co	8	50	1253

The quality of the cattle brought in market during the past week was not as good a grade upon an average as those brought in one week ago. The trade has not been much different, and prices in most localities have remained unchanged. There were but a few lots of cattle sold at our highest quotations.

Working Oxen.—With a fair supply in market the trade has made of moderate to poor.

pair of cattle 6 ft., 6 in. L 10 2500 lbs. \$100;

1 pair of cattle 6 ft., 6 in. L 10 1900 lbs. \$80;

1 pair of cattle 6 ft., 6 in. L 10 2400 lbs. \$115;

1 pair of cattle 6 ft., 6 in. L 10 2800 lbs. \$110;

1 Milch Cows—Extra \$45@65¢; ordinary \$20@45¢; Farrow Cows \$11@27¢; Springers \$18@26¢; old cows \$10@12¢; the price of fat cows of late are good Cows—Fat Cows at fair prices.

We quote sales of springers at \$45 per head; 2 Farrow Cows at \$185 each; 2 Cows at \$45; 1 at \$32; 7 fat cows—each 5¢ Milch Cows at \$10@12¢ each.

For Sale by all Druggists. 12/28

**BI-METALISM.**—BISMARCK AND KELLEY.

Official advice received by our government from Berlin indicate that there is no hope of securing a conference on the silver question with the European governments through the co-operation of the government at Berlin. It appears from this correspondence that Judge Kelley upon his arrival at Berlin presented to Minister White the usual letter of introduction given members of congress by the department of State. The prominence of Mr. Kelley in the United States on questions of bi-metalism, induced Mr. White to accede to Mr. Kelley's request for an interview with Count Bismarck on this question. The minister subsequently obtained an audience with the German chancellor, Judge Kelley being present. A long conversation on the subject ensued, Prince Bismarck presuming that what he said would be regarded the same light as if it had been communicated to the minister alone. Judge Kelley's publication of the conversation, it appears, frustrates the purpose of the interview. The German chancellor was very severe in the expression of his opinion of Judge Kelley; he supposed that any one would appreciate the inviolability of an interview under such circumstances.

In Brookfield, Nov. 29, Clark L. Nelson to Ellora R. Grover.

In Souris, P. E. L. Nov. 18, Henry C. Campbell to Florence L. Fuller of Ware, Mass.

In St. John, N. B., Nov. 20, Gen. M. Campbell of Charlottetown, P. E. I., to Mrs. George S. Emery to Lawrencetown, N. S.

In Swan's Island, Nov. 23, Samuel W. Stanley to Tenet's Harbor, Nov. 24, Wm. L. Allen to Abbot H. Holly, both of St. George.

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In Wadsworth, Nov. 25, John C. Jordan to Ellora R. Grover.

In Wadsworth, Nov. 15, Hugh J. Fisher to Emma L. Brewster.

In Waterford, Dec. 5, Charles A. Fuller to Flora A. Vining.

In Whitefield, Nov. 24, Cha. L. Stevens to Mrs. Eliza F. Finch, of Washington.

In Winslow, Nov. 28, Amosroe Abbee to E. E. Badley of East Machias.

In Wadsworth, Nov. 29, John C. Pollard to Lillis G. Brown.

In Worcester, Mass., Nov. 27, Errol E. Hooper of Canonsburg to Clara M. Hinckley.

## Holiday Gifts.

## THE AMERICAN

### GENTLEMEN!

Large stock of fine goods in

## ART REVIEW

A Journal devoted to the Practice, Theory, History, and Archaeology of Art.

Special bargains in

### BLACK SILKS

AT—

\$1.00, 1.25, 1.50 1.75, and 2.00 per yd.

Special bargains in

### BLACK CASHMERE

AT—

\$1.00, 85, 75, 71 1/2 cents and \$1.00.

A large assortment of

### NEW DRESS FABRICS.

Varying from 6 cts. to \$2.50 per yard.

Woolens for Men and Boys' Wear.

—ALSO—

Overcoatings and Cloakings at Very Low Prices.

We sell open this week

### 200 LADIES' OUTSIDE GARMENTS,

Such as Delicate Jacques, Ulsters, Walking JACKETS, etc., made to measure and tailored to your size in this department that we have ever offered to the public. Price from \$2.00 to \$3.00.

New and Desirable Dress Trimmings.

Full Line of Underwear, Ladies, Gents and Children's Fashions, Shawls, Felt Skirts, Linens, Cotton Goods, Small Wares, &c.

LEAD PIPE AND SHEET LEAD.

SAM'L LITTLE, Pres. WM. J. BRIDE, Trea.

24 & 26 Oliver St., Boston, Mass.

DENTIST.

GO TO

E. J. ROBERTS, D. D. S.

Office 1st Door to Post Office,

Hunt's Block, Water St., Augusta,

Dr. Roberts commenced the study and practice of dentistry in 1860. Succeeded Dec. 1, 1869, by Augustus

4714. DR. E. J. ROBERTS.

GO TO

E. ROWSE'S,

AUGUSTA, MAINE,

For Watches, Jewelry,

PURE COIN SILVER SPOONS,

AND SPECTACLES.

Largest Stock, Lowest Prices.

VALUABLE

Brood Mare

FOR SALE.

This mare is six years old, registered in Wallace's Register, containing the best strains of trotting and driving blood. A very fast and hardy mare, sold for \$100.

For terms of sale and particulars, address

BROOD MARE,

Farmer Office, Augusta.

BAY STATE

Bone Superphosphate

FARMERS, BUY THE BEST.

The Bay State Bone Superphosphate is

Surpassed by No Known Fertilizer.

For Fall Seeding it is Unexcelled.

For sale by ROBINSON & CONY.

Manufacturers' Agents, Augusta, Me.

August 28, 1870. 140

ST. NICHOLAS,

Scribner's Illustrated Magazine

FOR GIRLS AND BOYS.

It is great fun to have this magazine every month.

It is the greatest achievement of the 19th Century in the way of an artistic, black and white magazine.

Entitled "Illustrated Proprietary Preparation for Horses,"

Endorsed by stablemen, farmers and everybody who has anything to do with horses, it is the best new horseman's magazine in existence.

It is issued monthly, and is in excellent condition, but very cheap.

It is well worth the money to buy.

It is a great magazine for children.

# The Maine Farmer: An Agricultural and Family Newspaper.

## Poetry.

### Digging for Gold.

A shiftless husbandman there was,  
A bad garden, run to weeds,  
Yielded no fruit, nothing for food,  
Nor served for pasture needs.  
Nights he lay in bed, growing rich  
While he was growing poor,  
And poverty was wreath-headed.  
With him it was all loss.

One night this shiftless farmer dreamed  
That in his garden ground—  
He dug up gold, and more—  
Might lured gold be found;  
Strange coins of gold, by pirates torn  
From their shipwrecked boat.

“I might be with him with little toll,  
And he could settle again.

At early morn, well pick and spade,  
He set to work, and toiled all day.  
No stayed him scarce a breath before  
The weeping neighbors gazed awhile,  
Then turned them to their toil;

Then, with a hand full of gold, up went  
Upheaving tons of soil.

Again he dreamed the gold was there;  
He dug the garden o'er.

“I must be alone, and more alone,  
But three again, and more.”

At night same dream he wove the ground  
With gold, fruit and grain;

He knew it not, but delved and dug  
The garden over and o'er.

Came Arthur, who had long before  
His garden task resigned.

But still the vision of the gold  
Was in his head.

The seed had grown, and fruit had come;  
His gardens were full of gold above.

Gold he thought entombed.

“Ay! Earth yields gold to all who plow;

Not the man by whom robbery's spoil,

But the rich harvest's spoil.

Plant fruit and flower and grain;

Such digging in the earth for gold!

Will never be in vain.”

—Frank J. Otterson.

### Our Story Teller.

#### OUR MINISTER'S WOOGING.

Once upon a time, very unexpectedly, and very much to its own astonishment, in the little village of Ryefield awoke to experience a sensation. For the last thirty odd years the spiritual affairs of the Rev.

Dr. Willard had been, but somewhat pathetically remarks, “to all things comes a change,” and one day, as the good doctor was returning from a pastoral call, his steed, gay and bold, sprang into a wild, crazy notion to run away. The doctor was thrown from his carriage, carried home insensible, and his wife, Mrs. Thompson, who had lived in Ryefield; they carried him out and buried him where the shadow of the cross on the little village church stood over his grave.

It was by his successor Maxwell Grey mounted and suplit, and immediately from one end of the village to the other every gossip's tongue was set in motion. Never a tea drinking for the next three months did he drink with his appetite, and his sayings were not discussed, as if they, and they alone, formed the only topic of consideration. And when it came to be positively asserted, by those who “knew” him, to know that he was “not engaged,” such a setting of caps as was instituted.

Sheltered in the quiet, quiet house of Ryefield, his aristocracy; that prided itself on the blue blood that flowed through its veins, and met the talented, elegant young minister with enthusiastic welcome; those who heard his confession of that unmistakable, indefinite quality, all triumphantly surmounted, and thus gleaming a “batch” of white dough into the most entrancing thing he had ever seen.

“My dear,” said he, “sometimes so far forgot himself as to become one of its sleepers.”

Naturally enough, young Grey was frequently in business consultations with the “Squire,” sometimes calling at his house and holding long conversations relative to the church interests. And one evening, Mrs. Thompson, in the middle of the night, said, “That's the third time he's called here within a month!” she said to the deacon, “I do hope he isn't paying attention to Flossie.”

Her husband looked up in astonishment. “And pray, why not wife?” said he.

“Why, what kind of a wife would you make? She has the very first thing about housekeeping; though I can't say it's altogether her fault; she seems clever enough; but her mother always talks the whole church over, and there's no way for her to live even if she wanted to. But, as it is, she's just the laziest girl in town. No kind of faculty!” (Like every other New Englander, Mrs. Thompson had great respect for this.)

Just here the deacon mildly suggested that there was really no necessity for labor in this case, and looked as if he would like to suggest that his wife was meeting with what did not concern her in the least particular.

Mrs. Thompson was not thus to be appeased. “No man need be sorry that in every way I'm ‘I’dear.’” she replied.

“but I think that everybody should know how to manage, and a minister's wife above all, with a house always full of company, and a minister with which he greeteth them, so habitual to him, could have the least power to thrill them; and set them dreaming in the way it certainly did.”

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“Why, what kind of a wife would you make? She has the very first thing about housekeeping; though I can't say it's altogether her fault; she seems clever enough; but her mother always talks the whole church over, and there's no way for her to live even if she wanted to. But, as it is, she's just the laziest girl in town. No kind of faculty!” (Like every other New Englander, Mrs. Thompson had great respect for this.)

Just here the deacon mildly suggested that there was really no necessity for labor in this case, and looked as if he would like to suggest that his wife was meeting with what did not concern her in the least particular.

Mrs. Thompson was not thus to be appeased. “No man need be sorry that in every way I'm ‘I’dear.’” she replied.

“but I think that everybody should know how to manage, and a minister's wife above all, with a house always full of company, and a minister with which he greeteth them, so habitual to him, could have the least power to thrill them; and set them dreaming in the way it certainly did.”

Like every other minister, he had given up his aristocracy; that prided itself on the blue blood that flowed through its veins, and met the talented, elegant young minister with enthusiastic welcome; those who heard his confession of that unmistakable, indefinite quality, all triumphantly surmounted, and thus gleaming a “batch” of white dough into the most entrancing thing he had ever seen.

“My dear,” said he, “sometimes so far forgot himself as to become one of its sleepers.”

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